Amendments to the Claims:

The following represents a complete listing of the claims in this application including all amendments submitted in this paper:

1-42(Canceled).

43(New). A method of making a viral particle having a modified cell binding activity comprising steps of

(i) providing a viral packaging cell containing viral nucleic acid encoding a viral particle having a first cell binding activity wherein the viral packaging cell also contains nucleic acid encoding a passenger peptide binding moiety;

(ii) expressing the viral nucleic acid and nucleic acid encoding the passenger peptide binding moiety so that a viral particle buds from a packaging cell membrane and the passenger peptide binding moiety is provided at a cell membrane such that the passenger peptide binding moiety is incorporated into the viral particle to modify its first cell binding activity.

44(New). A method as in claim 43 wherein the peptide binding moiety is provided at an outer plasma membrane of the cell.

45(New). A method as in claim 43 wherein the viral particle

is derived from a retroviral vector.

46(New). A method as in claim 43 wherein the passenger peptide binding moiety is selected from the group consisting of cell growth factors, antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof, moieties that recognize a target cell--specific surface antigen, and moieties that are at least a part of a member of a binding pair comprising a target -- cell specific cell -- surface receptor and its ligand.

47(New). A method as in claim 43 wherein the growth factor is membrane-bound stem cell factor.

48(New). A method as in claim 43 wherein the viral packaging cell line comprises additional nucleic acid which can be expressed to provide a bioactive agent which is active in or on a target cell.

49(New). A method as in claim 48 including the step of employing the bioactive agent for a use selected from the group consisting of the prevention and/or treatment and/or diagnosis of a disease or disorder.

50(New). A method as in claim 48 wherein the bioactive agent has a direct or indirect cytotoxic function.

51(New). A method as in claim 50 wherein the bioactive agent is any one selected from the group consisting of ricin; tumour necrosis factor; interleukin-2; interferon-gamma; ribonuclease; deoxyribonuclease; Pseudomonas exotoxin A; and caspase.

52(New). A method as in claim 48 wherein the bioactive agent is an enzyme capable of converting a relatively non-toxic pro -- drug into a cytotoxic drug.

53(New). A method as in claim 52 wherein the bioactive agent is either cytosine deaminase or thymidine kinase.

54(New). A method as in claim 43 wherein the modified cell binding activity allows the viral peptide to bind to a target cell.

55(New). A method as in claim 54 wherein the target cell is selected from the group consisting of mammalian cells, human cells, quiescent cells, human haematopoietic stem cells, cancer cells and mammalian T-cells.

56(New). A viral particle having a modified cell binding activity obtainable by a method as in claim 43 wherein the modified cell binding activity is conferred by a peptide other than a chimaeric viral envelope polypeptide.

57(New). A method or preparing an enriched population of a target cell type from a larger population of cells comprising steps of:

(i) exposing viral particles as in claim 56, having a modified binding activity for target cells, to a population of cells comprising the target cell type to permit binding to the viral particles;

(ii) separating viral particles bound to target cells from the population of cells;

(iii) optionally, subsequently removing the viral particles from the target cells.

58(New). A method as in claim 43 including the step of enriching the titre of viral particles incorporating a passenger peptide binding moiety from a population of viral particles obtainable by

(i) providing a support to which the passenger peptide binding moiety binds; and

(ii) exposing the population of viral particles to the support; and

(iii) optionally, isolating the viral particles which bind to the support from the viral particles which do not bind to the support.

59(New). A preparation of viral particles obtainable by the method as in claim 58 enriched for viral particles incorporating a passenger peptide binding moiety, the preparation having a titre of the viral particles of at least 10^5ifu/ml.

60(New). A preparation as in claim 59 further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and/or carrier.

61(New). A preparation as in claim 59 wherein said preparation is used as an ingredient in a medicament for the diagnosis and/or prevention and/or treatment of a disease or a disorder selected from the group consisting of arthritis and cancer, including ovarian cancer.

62(New). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the virus

particle incorporates a binding molecule which binds to CD5 as a passenger peptide binding moiety.

63(New). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the viral particle incorporates membrane - bound stem cell factor as a passenger peptide binding moiety.

64(New). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the viral particle incorporates membrane - bound stem cell factor as a passenger peptide binding moiety and wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of cancers including ovarian cancer.

65(New). A preparation as in claim 61 wherein the viral particle includes a gene encoding an OPCML polypeptide.

66(New). A preparation as in claim 61 suitable for insertion into the genome of a population of cells in vivo by implantation into bone marrow or by infusion into a blood.

67(New). A preparation of viral particles as in claim 61 wherein the preparation is selected from the group consisting of vaccines and preparations suitable for presenting antigenic peptides to mammalian T-cells.